

or 214 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (18 CFR 385.211 or 385.214). All such motions to intervene or protest should be filed on or before November 6, 1995. Protests will be considered by the Commission in determining the appropriate action to be taken but will not serve to make protestants parties to the proceeding. Any person wishing to become a party must file a motion to intervene. Copies of this filing are on file with the Commission and are available for public inspection.

Lois D. Cashell,

Secretary.

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[Docket No. GT96-3-000]

Williams Natural Gas Company; Notice of Refund Report

October 19, 1995.

Take notice that on October 13, 1995, Williams Natural Gas Company (WNG) tendered for filing a report of refunds made to customers, pursuant to Commission order issued February 22, 1995, in Docket No. RP95-124-000.

WNG states that the February 22 order directed each pipeline receiving a refund from GRI to credit such refunds pro rata to its eligible firm customers, and within 15 days of making these credits, file a refund report with the Commission. WNG states that the attached refund report reflects refunds of \$457,480 made by WNG to its eligible firm customers on October 13, 1995.

WNG states that a copy of its filing was served on all customers receiving a refund and interested state commissions.

Any person desiring to be heard or to protest said filing should file a motion to intervene or protest with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street, N.E., Washington D.C. 20426, in accordance with 385.214 and 385.211 of the Commission's Rules and Regulations. All such motions or protests should be filed on or before October 26, 1995. Protests will be considered by the Commission in determining the appropriate action to be taken, but will not serve to make protestants parties to the proceeding. Any person wishing to become a party must file a motion to intervene. Copies of this filing are on file with the Commission and are available for public

inspection in the Public Reference Room.

Lois D. Cashell,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 95-26390 Filed 10-24-95; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL-5319-7]

Agency Information Collection Activities

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), this notice announces that EPA is planning to submit the following renewal Information Collection Request (ICR) to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). Before submitting the ICR to OMB for review and approval, EPA is soliciting comments on specific aspects of the proposed information collections as described below.

DATES: Comments must be submitted on or before December 26, 1995.

ADDRESSES: Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, Emissions Monitoring, and Analysis Division (MD-14), Research Triangle Park, NC 27711.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David Lutz, Emissions Monitoring and Analysis Division (MD-14), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC 27711, telephone (919) 541-5476, FAX (919) 541-1903.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Affected entities: Entities potentially affected by this action are those State and local air pollution control agencies which collect and report ambient air quality data for the criteria pollutants to EPA.

Title: Ambient Air Quality Surveillance, OMB Number 2060-0084, EPA ICR # 940.13, expires 1/31/96.

Abstract: The general authority for the collection of ambient air quality data is contained in sections 110 and 319 of the Clean Air Act (42 USC 1857). Section 110 makes it clear that State generated air quality data is central to the air quality management process through a system of State implementation plans (SIP). Section 319 was added via the 1977 Amendments to the Act and spells out the key elements of an acceptable monitoring and reporting scheme. To a large extent, the requirements of section

319 had already been anticipated in the detailed strategy document prepared by EPA's Standing Air Monitoring Work Group (SAMWG). The regulatory provisions to implement these recommendations were developed through close consultation with the State and local agency representatives serving on SAMWG and through reviews by ad-hoc panels from the State and Territorial Air Pollution Program Administrators and the Association of Local Air Pollution Control Officials. These modifications to the previous regulations were issued as final rules on May 10, 1979 (44 FR 27558) and are contained in 40 CFR part 58.

Major amendments, which affect the hourly burdens, were made in 1983 for lead, 1987 for PM-10, and 1993 for the enhanced monitoring for ozone. The specific required activities for the burden include establishing and operating ambient air monitors and samplers, conducting sample analyses for all pollutants for which a national ambient air quality standard (NAAQS) has been established, preparing, editing, and quality assuring the data, and submitting the ambient air quality data and quality assurance data to EPA.

Some of the major uses of the data are for judging attainment of the NAAQS, evaluating progress in achieving/maintaining the NAAQS or State/local standards, developing or revising SIP's, evaluating control strategies, developing or revising national control policies, providing data for model development and validation, supporting enforcement actions, documenting episodes and initiating episode controls, documenting population exposure, and providing information to the public and other interested parties.

The EPA would like to solicit comments to:

(i) Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

(ii) evaluate the accuracy of the Agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

(iii) enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and

(iv) minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, e.g., permitting electronic submission of responses.

Burden Statement: It is estimated that there are presently 136 State and local agencies which are currently required to submit the ambient air quality data and quality assurance data to EPA on a quarterly basis. The current annual burden for the collection and reporting of ambient air quality data has been estimated on the existing ICR to be 1,260,887 hours, which would average out to be approximately 9,270 hours per respondent. As a part of this ICR renewal, an evaluation will be made of the labor burden associated with this activity.

An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. The OMB control numbers for EPA's regulations are listed in 40 CFR part 9.

Send comments regarding these matters, or any other aspect of the information collection, including suggestions for reducing the burden, to the address listed above.

Dated: October 16, 1995.

William F. Hunt, Jr.,

Director, Emissions, Monitoring, and Analysis Division.

[FR Doc. 95-26462 Filed 10-24-95; 8:45 am]

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[FRL-5319-8]

Agency Information Collection Activities Up for Renewal; Water Quality Standards Regulation

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), this notice announces that the Information Collection Request (ICR) listed below is coming up for renewal. Before submitting the renewal package to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), EPA is soliciting comments on specific aspects of the collection as described below.

DATES: Comments must be submitted on or before December 26, 1995.

ADDRESSES: Water Quality Standards Branch, U.S. EPA, 401 M Street SW., Mailcode 4305, Washington, DC 20460.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Karen Gourdine, Telephone Number: (202) 260-1328, Facsimile Number: (202) 260-9830.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Affected entities: Entities affected by this action are Indian Tribes that are seeking or have EPA authorization to administer the water quality standards

program contained in Section 303 of the Clean Water Act and the 50 States and 7 Territories (the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Island).

Title: Information Collection Request for the Water Quality Standards Regulation (OMB Control #2040-0049; Expiration Date: February 26, 1996).

Abstract: Water quality standards are provisions of Tribal, State, or Federal law which consist of designated uses for the waters of the United States, water quality criteria for the waters based on such uses, and an antidegradation policy to prevent the degradation of water quality. Water quality standards are established to protect the public health or welfare, protect and enhance the quality of water, and serve the purposes of the Clean Water Act ("CWA"). Such standards serve two primary purposes. First, they define water quality goals for water bodies. Second, they serve as a regulatory basis for establishing water quality-based treatment controls and strategies beyond technology-based treatment required by Sections 301 and 306 of the CWA. At a minimum, water quality standards must contain use designations for waterbodies, water quality criteria that protect the use designations, and an antidegradation policy that protect the both existing uses and high quality waters.

States are required by Federal law to establish water quality standards. Currently, CWA Section 303(c) of the CWA (33 U.S.C. 1313(c)) governs the water quality standards program. Section 303(c) requires Indian Tribes (that have received EPA authorization to administer the water quality standards program and have had their water quality standards approved by EPA) as well as States to review and revise their water quality standards at least once every three years and to submit to EPA the results of the revisions. EPA then reviews each State or Tribal submission for approval or disapproval.

The Water Quality Standards Regulation (40 CFR Part 131) is the EPA regulation governing the implementation of the water quality standards program. The Water Quality Standards Regulation (the Regulation) describes requirements and procedures for the States and Tribes to develop, review, and revise their water quality standards and for EPA to review and approve the water quality standards. Section 131.6 establishes the following minimum requirements for a water quality standards submission: (a) use

designations consistent with Section 101(a)(2) and 303(c)(2) of the Act, (b) methods used and analyses conducted to support water quality standards revisions, (c) water quality criteria sufficient to protect the designated uses, (d) an antidegradation policy consistent with 40 CFR 131.12, (e) certification by the State Attorney General or other appropriate legal authority that the water quality standards were duly adopted pursuant to State or Tribal law, and (f) information which will aid EPA in determining the adequacy of the scientific basis of the standards that do not include the uses specified in Section 101(a)(2) of the Act and information on general policies that may affect the application and implementation of the standards.

EPA's review of State and Tribal submissions is implemented through Section 131.5 of the Regulation. The review criteria are: (a) whether the adopted use designations are consistent with CWA requirements, (b) whether the criteria protect the designated water uses, (c) whether the State or Tribe has followed its legal procedures for revising or adopting standards, (d) whether the standards which do not include uses specified in Section 101(a)(2) of the Act are based on appropriate technical and scientific data and analyses, and (e) whether the submission meets the minimum elements from section 131.6 (above).

CWA Section 518(e) requires EPA to promulgate regulations specifying how Indian Tribes would qualify to administer the water quality standards program, and to establish a mechanism to resolve disputes which arise between States and Tribes over water quality standards on common waterbodies. Implementation of the regulatory revisions will likely include collection of information by EPA for purposes of determining if a Tribe is qualified to administer the water quality standards program, and determining if initiation of a formal EPA dispute resolution action is justified. Tribes are not required to apply for administering the water quality standards program, nor are Tribes/States required to request EPA assistance in resolving disputes. However, where Tribes desire to be authorized to administer the water quality standards program, or where Tribes/States desire a formal EPA dispute resolution action, information collection will be necessary.

Based on the review of their existing water quality standards, State and Tribal agencies make recommendations on any justified changes to the water quality standards. The State or Tribe must then provide an opportunity for at least one